

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran Umum
Judul Skripsi : Prevalensi Proteinuria dan Glukosuria Pada Ibu Hamil di Rumah Sakit Ibu dan Anak Bunda Jakarta Tahun 2020 dan Tinjauannya Menurut Pandangan Islam

Latar Belakang: Lebih dari 800 wanita meninggal setiap hari akibat komplikasi kehamilan dan persalinan. Komplikasi selama kehamilan dapat dicegah. Pada wanita hamil terjadi perubahan pada sistem traktus urinarius. Laju filtrasi glomerulus dan aliran plasma ginjal akan meningkat pada awal kehamilan. Pada ibu hamil glukosuria merupakan suatu hal yang umum terjadi. Glukosuria adalah kondisi dimana glukosa ditemukan dalam urin (biasanya saat kadar glukosa serum >180mg/dL) dan dalam keadaan *Gestational Diabetes Mellitus* (GDM). Sementara itu, proteinuria pada ibu hamil dapat ditemukan dalam keadaan fisiologis yang bersifat sementara, Proteinuria patologik pada ibu hamil yaitu bila kadar protein urin melebihi 300 mg/24 jam, merupakan salah satu kriteria diagnosis preeklamsia dan eklamsia. Allah SWT memerintahkan kepada manusia untuk memperhatikan dirinya. Banyak tanda kekuasaan Allah SWT yang ditemukan pada diri manusia, termasuk urin. Menurut Islam, tes urin untuk mendeteksi kondisi kesehatan seseorang.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan adalah ibu hamil dengan hasil pemeriksaan laboratorim urinalisis di RSIA Bunda Jakarta. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*.

Hasil: Didapatkan 42 Ibu hamil yang memiliki rentang usia 24 – 40 tahun dengan 33 Ibu hamil (78,6%) proteinuria negatif, 3 ibu hamil (7,1%) proteinuria +1, 5 ibu hamil (11,9%) proteinuria +3, dan 1 ibu hamil (2,4%) proteinuria +4. Hasil glukosuria yang negatif sebanyak 36 Ibu hamil (85,7%), 3 Ibu hamil (7,1%) glukosuria +1, 1 Ibu hamil (2,4%) glukosuria +2, dan 2 Ibu hamil (4,8%) glukosuria +3.

Kesimpulan: Ibu hamil di RSIA Bunda Jakarta dengan proteinuria negatif lebih banyak daripada proteinuria positif. Glukosuria pada Ibu hamil memiliki glukosuria negatif lebih banyak daripada glukosuria positif.

Kata Kunci: Proteinuria, Glukosuria, Ibu hamil.

ABSTRACT

Name : Nurita Dinda (1102017170)
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Title : Prevalence Of Proteinuria And Glucosuria On Pregnant Women At Ibu Dan Anak Bunda Hospital Jakarta In The Year Of 2020 And Its Analysis According To Islam View

Background: *More than 800 women accounted for the daily death toll due to pregnancy complication and maternity. Complications during pregnancy can be prevented. Pregnant women are experiencing changes in their urinary tract system. The glomerular filtration rate and kidneys plasma flow will increase throughout the commencement cycle of pregnancy. Glucosuria is common thing that occurred in pregnant women. Glucosuria is condition in which the glucose molecule is found within urine (generally when the level of glucose serum accounted for >180mg/ dL) and in a circumstance of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM). Whilst, proteinuria on pregnant women can be detected in temporary physiological conditions. Pathological proteinuria on pregnant women to be specific when the level of urine protein exceeded 300 mg/24 hours, is one of the diagnostic criteria for preeclampsia and eclampsia. The Almighty commands humans for being attentive to themselves. Many hints of the Almighty power are rested in human body, including urine. In accordance with the Islamic view, the urine test has recourse to detect a health condition of human-being.*

Method: *This research is utilising descriptive observational method with cross sectional approach. The employed sample is pregnant women with the urinalysis laboratory's check-up results at RSIA Bunda Jakarta. Samples are taken using consecutive sampling technique.*

Result: *The total population are 42 pregnant women with the age range between 20-40 years old with the results indicated that 33 pregnant women (78.6%) proteinuria negative, 3 populations (7.1%) proteinuria +1, 5 populations (11.9%) proteinuria +3, and 1 populations (2.4%) proteinuria +4. The results of negative glucosuria reckoned for 36 pregnant women (85.7%), 3 populations (7.1%) glucosuria +1, 1 population (2.4%) glucosuria +2, and 2 populations (4.8%) glucosuria +3.*

Conclusion: *The ratio of pregnant women at RSIA Bunda Jakarta with negative proteinuria are myriad compared to positive proteinuria. For the glucosuria, those who have the negative glucosuria are higher than the positive glucosuria.*

Keywords: *Proteinuria, Glucosuria, and Pregnant women.*